The Pensacola Journal

Daily. Weekly. Sunday.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

—BY—

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES, President and General Manager.

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THE ONLY PENSACOLA NEWSPAPER FROM WHICH A DETAILED CIRCULATION STATEMENT CAN BE SECURED.

Offices—105 and 110 East Government Street.
TELEPHONE No. 32.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1905

WHERE THE JOURNAL CAN BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:

- Bay Hotel.
- Coe's Book Store.
- Depot News Stand
- Gem Book Store.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Roch's Coffee Saloon.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Walker's Book Store.

Big Gain in Circulation for November.

The month of November showed another big gain in The Journal's circulation, over 200 names being added to the paper's list of regular subscribers, the total average for the month being 5,779 copies daily, as against 5,542 for the month previous.

The Journal's circulation for the past five years has been as follows:

Year	Average Daily Issue
1901	1,887
1902	2,441
1903	2,929
1904	3,540
1905 (November)	**5,779**

The Journal's circulation by months during the present year has been as follows:

Year	Average Daily Issue
January	3,912
February	4,207
March	4,636
April	4,909
May	4,601
June	4,504
July	4,341
August	4,716
September	5,248
October	5,542
November	**5,779**

A gratifying feature of this continued circulation increase lies in the fact that the great bulk of circulation is in the city of Pensacola itself. The Journal's city circulation is now three times that of any other paper, local or outside, which is read in Pensacola, and its total circulation is probably five times that of any other paper which has ever been published here.

Merchants who expect to do a good holiday trade cannot reach the buying public except through the columns of The Journal, and when using it as an advertising medium they know exactly what they are getting for their money. That is why The Journal publishes openly to the world its circulation figures at the end of every month, just as it does for the month of November today.

Why Continue the Inland Quarantine Policy?

The Journal is going to lay down a proposition that, at first thought, will probably be opposed by a majority of the people who consider it. The proposition is just this:

Hereafter in case of the existence of infectious diseases, let the old time policy of inland cordons and quarantines be abolished.

"What," a large number of people will exclaim, "abolish quarantine between states, counties and towns and give healthy localities no protection against disease?"

The question is not exactly a fair one, but as it is the question that will be invariably asked The Journal will proceed to answer it.

In the first place let us say that cordons and quarantines, either of the shot gun variety or of the less strenuous type, have never yet been successful in protecting any community from infectious disease.

This fact is proven not only by the experience of past years, but by that of the present year when not a single Gulf coast state, with the possible exception of Texas, escaped from the presence of yellow fever. A great many communities did, of course, escape from it and in other communities where the disease appeared it was successfully controlled and its spread was prevented, but it would take a very elaborate process of reasoning to show that cordons and quarantines had anything to do with this immunity from its ravishes.

Let us suppose now that the fever were to appear again and that the cordon and the quarantine were forbidden and abolished. How would we proceed to cope with the disease so as to restrict infection to the smallest degree and afford the country at large the greatest good to the greatest number? We should simply adopt a course embodying two distinct but emphatic policies.

First, give immediate publicity to the existence of the fever wherever it appears. This will enable people who live near it to properly protect themselves by screening and otherwise and will prevent others from going into that vicinity, because it does not require a quarantine guard to keep people from running into yellow fever if they know it is there.

Second, screen the case and fumigate and disinfect the premises within a reasonable radius immediately. The screening will prevent mosquitoes from biting the patient, and the fumigating and disinfecting will kill any infected mosquitoes that may already exist there. Of course, the best approved methods of destroying mosquitoes should proceed as well, but they will be employed either with or without a quarantine.

What would be the effect of the policy we have outlined? The question is easily answered. People would not fly in droves as they have been accustomed to do, because, knowing that they could get away whenever they wanted to and knowing also that their work and business would go on uninterrupted by quarantine restrictions, they would be in no hurry to go and the vast majority of those who, under present circumstances, think they ought to run away, would probably not run at all.

It follows, therefore, that if no one ran away, no fever could be spread by fugative travel. It also follows that if the public at large knew of the presence of fever, no one would rush into it and become infected.

In addition to this, the money now thrown away on quarantine guards, railroad health inspectors, and detention camps (and all this constitutes the bulk of the money spent) could be devoted to the much more useful and effective purpose of screening patients, caring for the sick, and exterminating the mosquitoes.

In this way the public health would be afforded greater protection than is possible under the old system of doing things, and trade, commerce, and business of all kinds would go on uninterrupted.

As The Journal said in the beginning, the majority of people would at first thought, probably be opposed to the abolition of those relics of barbarism which constitute the quarantine and the cordon, but we are also firmly convinced that a study of the question will lead to the same conclusion which The Journal herein advocates. We should be glad to see the matter discussed in all its phases.

The Journal Printed During November 1905, a Total of

150,250

COPIES

or an average of

5,779

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of November, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Nov.	1,	6,100	Nov.	16,	5,750
Nov.	2,	5,700	Nov.	17,	5,700
Nov.	3,	5,750	Nov.	18,	5,700
Nov.	4,	5,750	Nov.	19,	6,100
Nov.	5,	5,900	Nov.	20,	.....
Nov.	6	.....	Nov.	21,	5,850
Nov.	7,	5,650	Nov.	22,	5,750
Nov.	8,	5,600	Nov.	23,	5,700
Nov.	9,	5,700	Nov.	24,	5,700
Nov.	10,	5,700	Nov.	25,	5,700
Nov.	11,	5,700	Nov.	26,	6,000
Nov.	12,	5,900	Nov.	27,	.....
Nov.	13,	.....	Nov.	28,	5,750
Nov.	14,	5,850	Nov.	29,	5,750
Nov.	15,	5,850	Nov.	30,	5,750

Total for the month..... 150,250

Average per day..... 5,779

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of December, 1905.

PERRY DICKEN,
Notary Public.

The Muzzled Country Editor

Fred D. Warren, in Appeal to Reason.

The editor of Colliers Weekly has made the startling discovery that the country press of the United States is muzzled by the patent medicine trust—and bewails the fate of the nation unless our country brothers are rescued from the octopus. And yet the patent medicine trust is the least of the offenders. Out here in Kansas it is the Standard Oil Company, and the railroad companies, and the insurance companies—and incidentally the beef trust. And the strange part of the case is that the country editors stand with both hands suggestively and imploringly outstretched, just itching to be bribed. Railroad passes, quarterly remittances from financially sound medicine concerns and the paid-in-advance "pure reading notices" of the Standard Oil company all look good to the hard-pressed editors—the "moulders of public opinion." For seven years the Appeal to Reason refused to be "corrupted" by the money of the advertiser. For seven years Editor Wayland conducted this sheet without one penny of revenue from advertising—and this, too, on a basis of 25-cent subscriptions. The losses were made up from his own pocket until the paper reached a self-sustaining basis at the 200,000 mark. This looked good, until the General Paper company corralled all the paper mills in the west in 1901 and lifted the price of white paper from $1.65 to $2.25 per 100 pounds. This caused a deficit of $15,000 per year which had to be met—and the Appeal faced exactly the same problem that confronts every country newspaper to-day. It was not a question of sentiment—not a question of public duty—not a question of right—it was simply a question of suspension or accept the terms laid down by the advertisers' trust. Collier's may howl loud and long about this "outrageous travesty" on a free press, but so long as the "system" prevails we may expect to see the lesser fellow in the deal submitting to the dictate of the fellow with the longest financial pull.

And, by the way, Mr. Collier, it would make very interesting reading if you would reprint for the information of your readers the correspondence which passed between your business office and the beef trust last spring just after you had printed several stinging articles appropos that benevolent institution. Many of your readers noteiced the sudden change from your heroic attitude of a modern St. George to that of apologizing for the dragon's existence. It seems quite apparent that this little campaign you are now conducting at the expense of the "muzzled country" brother is nothing more or less than the "stop thief" cry of the fellow caught with the goods on him.

THE DAYS AND HOURS

ORIGIN OF OUR SYSTEM OF THE DIVISION OF TIME.

It Was Devised by the Babylonians, Who Were a Very Clever People, Was Adopted by the Greeks and Has Survived Through All Changes.

If you pull your watch out of your pocket you will have in your hand one of the most wonderful pieces of machinery ever constructed. Think how it works throughout the day and night and how it keeps it up year in, year out. Think how the second hand points to 3,600 divisions of time during every hour. It never sleeps.

If it is like the average watch, it will be built up of no fewer than 175 different pieces. These pieces will have passed through more than 2,400 separate operations, each being a distinct form of manufacture.

The fourth jewel wheel screw is so very small that it is almost invisible. To the naked eye it appears to be but a speck of dust. When examined under a magnifying glass it will be seen to be a perfect screw, having 260 threads to the inch, each thread being well cut. Actually the diameter of this screw is so little as the four one-thousandth part of an inch, and it would take no less a number than 100,000 similar screws in order to fill an ordinary thimble as used by the ladies.

Each screw has a double head and has to be hardened. After the hardening process the screws are arranged in frames, being placed in with the heads upward. This delicate operation is done by the sense of touch alone instead of by sight, and great rapidity marks the skillful operator. Somewhere about a hundred screws are placed in each frame, and the frames are attached to a machine which polishes the heads of the screws 10,000 at a time.

It will be seen how marvelous these screws are, yet one of them forms but one tiny piece of a watch. Still, this will show the remarkable nature of that everyday article. When special watches are considered there is indeed room for wonder.

For instance, take the watch which was presented to Catherine I. on her coronation as empress of Russia. This watch was one of the most remarkably constructed instruments ever made.

On the opposite side of the works of this extraordinary timekeeper there was an exact representation of the holy sepulcher, with a carved image of the Roman guard stationed outside it. As soon as the watch case was opened the imitation rocks would roll away from the mouth of the sepulcher, the soldier would kneel, angels would appear at opposite sides of the opening, and sweet strains of music would be heard. This remarkable watch took nine years' uninterrupted labor in order to construct.

The first clock in any way resembling those in use at present was made by Henry Vick in the year 1370, and it was made for Charles V. of France. This monarch was surnamed the Wise, but his education was imperfect in many respects, and he knew it well. As a result he was very obstinate in his claim to know everything. He showed this obstinacy when Vick brought the new timepiece for his approval. The king could not find any fault with its working, so he criticised the figures on the dial.

He told the maker that he had made a grievous error, as the figures to denote the hour of 4 should be four I's. Poor Vick ventured to tell the king that he was wrong. "I am never wrong!" thundered the irate monarch. "Take the clock away and correct the mistake at once upon pain of my displeasure!"

Vick had to do as he was told, with the result that all our timepieces have the fourth hour labeled IIII instead of IV, as should be the case if the correct numeration were followed.

How many people have the slightest notion why sixty seconds make a minute and why the hour is divided into sixty minutes, and so on? Why are there not ten hours to the day and ten to the night?

The reason is very simple. It is because the people of Babylon reckoned not only by a decimal system of notation, but also by a sexagesimal system. That is to say, they not only reckoned by tens, but also by sixties. The Babylonians were very clever people, and they saw that the decimal system was by no means the best.

They knew that no number had so many divisors as has sixty.

How about the division of the day into hours? The Babylonians began by comparing the progress made by the sun on its daily journey to the distance covered by a good walker, this being done at the time of the equinox. The astronomers divided the sun's journey into twenty-four parsangs, whence our hours.

The Babylonian system was adopted by the Greeks. It is one of the most remarkable facts of history that the system has survived through every change made since the days of Babylonia. When the the French revolutionized all weights and measures, going so far as to alter the days of the week, still they left the old system of notation so far as regarded the reckoning of the flight of time. Even our own lovers of the decimal notation do not suggest that the old sexagesimal method of reckoning time should be altered. —Pearson's Weekly.

Condensed.

Diner—Give me a plate o' pork and beans and hurry 'em up. Waiter (shouting)—Chicago and Boston express!—Cleveland Leader.

THE KAISER'S IDEA OF THE ROLE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO PLAY IN THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES

THE BLACK CROSS.

Mysterious Harvest of Death Reaped in a Haunted Hut.

We were forced to camp three days at the mouth of the Rio Frio, which empties into Lake Nicaragua just where the San Juan begins. We were joined there by a party of German scientists who were making a tour of the Central American republics. There were seven in the party and two native guides. They had lost a tent in crossing the rapids, and one of them was forced to sleep in an old deserted hut buried in the wild foliage. He was a young Leipsic student of fine physique and beloved by all his companions. The natives had tried to dissuade him from sleeping in the hut, telling him that the place was haunted. They asserted that whoever slept there was always found dead next morning, with a mark of a black cross on the neck just over the main artery. As a proof of what they said they showed two ominous looking mounds buried in the shrubbery near the hut which, they said, were the graves of two Englishmen who had sought shelter in the haunted casa.

Tradition had it that some crime or sacrilege had been committed there and that, as a punishment, whoever slept in the hut was found dead in the morning with the cruz nigra on the neck. Herr Shilbach, however, was not to be deterred by any such superstition, as he called it. So about 10 o'clock he retired to his hut, and I noticed his torch was out in a few minutes and all was darkness. We had paid no attention to the story of the natives, but as Herr Shilbach did not answer the bugle call for breakfast the Indians were ordered to summon him. It was only under threats that they yielded, but scarcely had they entered the hut when we heard the most frightful screams, and the next minute the guides were rushing wildly toward us, shouting in broken Spanish and Indian: "Epia la cruz nigra, la cruz nigra! Il senor is dead!" We all ran to the hut, and to our horror there lay the young man wrapped in his blanket, his head thrown back, showing the small black cross on the left side of the neck.—Exchange.

However rich or elevated we may be, a nameless something is always wanting to our imperfect fortune.—Horace.

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SPECIAL

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This is the Feature Show of the Season. All Laughs, Singing and Dancing. Good Specialties.

Mr. Frank Minor as Hooligan.

Prices Reduced to 15, 25, 35, 50c for this engagement only.

NOTICE.

Executive Office, State Board of Health of Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1, 1905.

A competitive examination to fill vacancies existing in the position of Assistant to the State Health Officer, will be held at the office of the State Board of Health, Jacksonville Florida, December 20th 1905. Applicants for examination must be bona fide citizens of the State of Florida, graduates of a High School and of a Medical College recognized by the American Medical Association. Applicants for examination must also be members of a County Medical Society of the State of Florida. Examination will be conducted both orally and written questions and answers, and successful candidates must attain an average of 85 per cent of the questions asked.

The salary of the position is $1,600 per year, paid monthly, with an increase of 10 per cent after five years service.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer.
3dec.3t.

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Great Sacrifice Sale of the Stephens Jewelry Stock

Beginning Monday morning, Dec. 4, and continuing until goods are disposed of.

Having purchased at administrators sale the immense stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware owned by the late J. I. Stephens, together with the furniture and fixtures contained in the store, I intend selling them out at once at *Sacrifice prices.*

The stock contains everything usually carried in a first class jewelry store. There is

$12,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS

That must be sold at once, and a big line of the best *Gold and Gold Filled Watches, Clocks and Cut Glass, Gold and Silver Handled Umbrellas. Gold and Gold Filled Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Flat Ware and Hollow ware.*

Leather Goods, Purses, Chaltelaine Bags, Etc., Etc.

No such stock has ever been thrown on the market in the South before and it must be sold. It is the opportunity of a life time to buy your *Christmas Presents Cheap.*

N. C. McMILLAN